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FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO

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Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes subscribers, grateful for past favors, and ding that a discriminating public were becowing their patron-nat extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all

p on hand and make to from the state of most of money chests, vault of bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks doors; Jones's patent pormutation bank lock; and Crygier's ster lock, without key.

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IE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH s the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Below we publish a letter to lood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glow-of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must like effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates arantees of truth, the Dector needs no encomiums nor useless from the missing the superior of the

Rose Wood & Co.: Gentlemen: Having my attention called a scattle since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorations and the same character. Some three months since 1 procured a of your Hair Restorative, and used it. I soon found it was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, and the same character. Some three months since 1 procured a of your Hair Restorative, and used it. I soon found it was a what that whished. I used it about twice a week. I have since et another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify world that the gray or which hair has totally disappeared, both local and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and we more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five. I am now sixty years old; my good wife, at the age of fifty-as used it with the same effect.

above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I sured that wheave will rightly use, as per directions, will not creation to contradict my statements. I am a citace of this creation to contradict my statements. I am a citace of the heat of the least of the covery one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make above, with my home attached, is at your service, as I wish to we have the market of the covery one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make above, with my home attached, is at your service, as I wish to we the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. BATH, (Me.,) Jan. 20, 1856.

A. C. RAYMOND,

BALTHMOR, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Dear sir, Having had the misfortune to lose the best-hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans, is independ to make a trial of your preparation, and found as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and as the capture and the property of the pr an organization of the control of th

Впоокрыть, Jan. 12, 1858. BECOMPIED, Jah. 12, 1000.

Bear sir: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in remainition, dandraff, and a constant tendency to itching I have been troubled from childhood; and has also rehair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I other article with anything like the same pleasure or

Yours, troly,
Is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, meter small holds half a pint, and retails for oue delmedium holds at least twenty per cent more in
small, retails for two dollars a bottle; the large
per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$3 a

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

THE WASHINGTON UNION.

VOL. XIV. NO. 157.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1858.

TWO CENTS.

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States and the republic of Peru with regard to the interpretation to be given to the twelfth article of the treaty of the twenty-sixth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, was signed at Lima on the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, which convention is, word for word, as follows:

Certain doubts having arisen with regard to the inter-pretation to be given to article twelfth of the treaty of the 26th of July, 1851, as to the goods, other than oil and the produce of their fishery, that the whale ships of the United States may land and sell, or barter, duty free, for the purpose of obtaining provisions and refitting, a concession which, in articles eighty-one and one hundred and ten of the General Commercial Regulations, is not voy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the republic of Peru, John Randolph Clay, in virtue of his full powers, and his excellency Doctor Don Manuel Ortiz de Zevalios, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of Peru, fully authorized to act in the premises by the excellent council of ministers charged with the government of the republic, after having held repeated conferences, and come to a mutual understanding, upon the true spirit and extent of the exemption from duties conceded to the said whale ships in the sale and barter of their stores and merchandise, by article twelfth of the treaty of 1851, which provides:

"ARTICLE XII.

"The whale ships of the United States shall have access to the port of Tumbez as well as to the ports of entry of Peru, and may sail from one port to another for the purposes of refreshment and refitting, and they shall be permitted to sell or barter their supplies or goods, including oil, to the amount of two hundred dollars, ad valoren, for each vessel, without paying any tonnage or harbor dues, or any duties or imports upon the articles so sold or bartered. They shall be also permitted, with like exemption from tonnage and harbor dues, further to sell or barter their supplies or goods, including oil, to the additional amount of one thousand dollars, ad valoren, for each vessel, upon paying for the said additional articles the same duties as are payable upon like supplies or goods and oil when imported in the vessels and by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations."

Have agreed and declared:

That the permission to the whale ships of the United States to barter or sell their supplies and goods to the value of two hundred dollars, ad valorem, without being obliged to pay port or tonnage dues, or other imposts, should not be understood to comprehend every kind of merchandise without limitation, but those only that whale ships are usually provided with for their long voy-

That in the said exemption from duties of every kind are included the following articles, in addition to the reduce of their fishery, viz:

White unbleached domestics.
White bleached domestics. Wide cotton cloths. Blue drills. Twilled cottons Shirting stripes. Ticking. Cotton shirtings. Sailor's clothing of all kinds.

Boots, shoes, and brogans. Axes, hatchets. Biscuit of every kind. Flour. Lard.

Spermac Canvas.

ARTICLE III. It is also agreed upon and understood between the contracting parties, that the whale ships of the United States may land and sell or barter, free of all duties or imposts whatsoever, the supplies and merchandiss specified in the preceding article to the amount of five hundred dollars, ad volores, in conformity with article eighty-one of the General Commercial Begulations: but for every additional quantity from five hundred dollars to one thousand dollars, ad valorem, the exemption shall only ex-tend to port and tonnage dues.

ARTICLE IV.

The stipulations in this convention shall have the same force and effect as if inserted, word for word, in the treaty concluded in Lima on the 26th of July, 1851, and of which they shall be deemed and considered as explanations of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the executive power of the republic of Peru, with the authorization of the national Perusuan and plenipotentiaries have signed, in quadruplicate, this convention, explanatory of the treaty of the twenty-sixth of July, one thousand cight hundred and fifty-seven.

Done at Lima, the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

J. RANDOLPH CLAY.

MANUEL ORTIZ DE ZEVALLOS. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the 13th instant, by Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, have caused the

By the President : Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

For years it has been the custom of the Sophomore class of Brown University to "smoke out Freshmen"—i.e., at the commencement of each year to enter the rooms of Freshmen and smoke till they became sick, or acknowledge themselves sick of the operation. The custom was adhered too by the present Sophomore class, who "did the work up Brown." Weeks have elapsed and nothing was said against the course pursued. Monday afternoon, however, the Sophomores, one by one, were called upon to visit the president. The following questions were asked: First, "Was you engaged in smoking out?" Second, "Will you sign an agreement never to engage in anything of the kind again?" Many were enabled to say "No," in reply to the first question, but all declined to answer "Yes" to the second. Each was, in consequence, dismissed from college. The class is united in the determination not to be fettered by the stringent regulations necessarily imposed upon them by an affirmative to the second query; and, consequently, Brown University is without a Sophomore class, a circumstance without a parallel in the history of that institution.—Proc. Tribine.

A party of engineers have been making experiments

A party of engineers have been making experiments for the last six months with the Mississippi water, at a point opposite Columbus, Kentucky, in order to ascertain the amount of sediment carried down by the river during any given period. One result of the calculation was that the sediment which passes Columbus in one day would, if the waters could be held entirely immovable, be sufficient to form quite a respectable dam across the river at that place.

The peathog in Suder Braup, in Anglia, (Schleswig,) continues to be a rich mine for antiquarians. It appears more and more probable that a small army, on its passage over the ice, (not in battle,) perished here by breaking in. The Fleusburger Zeitung says: "Nowhere has organic substance—such as cloth, wood, leather, &c.—been preserved better than here. The arrows, lances, bows, bucklers, and so on, buried on the spot some two thousand years ago, are quite as perfect and undamaged as if they had been entrusted to the ground only a twelvement go."

The law prohibiting the killing of deer for the past five years having expired, the woods in the lower part of New Jersey are overrun with sportsmen after this game, who are rapidly killing them.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE

Municu, Sept. 27, 1858 MUNICH, Sept. 27, 1858.

Germany is not easily understood, either at home or abroad, and it is difficult to even guess what is likely to take place in the course of a cicle of years. A few days ago we heard that, Bavaria and Wurtemburg having given up their opposition to the abolition of the transit dues, that measure would at once be proposed to the Zell-verein Congress, now assembled at Hanover, and carried unanimously. It was well known that that was a proposition which was supported by Austria, and that Hanover and all the northern German States supported it. The moment, therefore, that Bavaria the most considerable German Habiendoso suscitado dudas sobre la inteligencia que debia darse al artículo 12 del tratado de 26 de Julio de 1851, :elativo à las mercaderies, que ademas del aceite y los productos de la pesca, se permite à los buques balle-neros de los Estados Unidos, decembarcar y vender fibres e los Estados Unidos, derembarca y venechos, con el objeto de procurarse viveres y repa-cermiso que en los articulos 81 y 110 del Regia

de las concesiones estipuladas en el preindicado artículo 12 del tradado de 26 de Julio, de 1861, de manera que, á la vez que se alcanzen aquellas reciprocas venta jas, se eviten para en adelante cualesquiera diferencias sobre esta materia, su excelencia el ministro de relaciones esteriores de la Republica del Peru, Doctor Don Manuel Ortis de Zevaños, autorizado al efecto por el exclendismo consejo de ministros encargado del gobierno de la Republica y su excelencia el Señor Juan Randolph Clay, enviado extraordinario y ministro plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos cerca del gobierno del Peru, en virtud de sus plenos poderes, despues de haber conferenciado repetidos veces, hasta llegar á un avenimiento mutuo sobre la verdadera extension y espiritu, de las esenciones de derechos concedidas à los buques ballencros en la venta de sus provisiones y mercaderias por el artículo 12 del tratado de 1851, que dice: "Los buques balleneros de los Estados Unidos pedran entrar en el puerto de Tumbez, y en lost puertos mayores del Peru, y pasor de uno a otro con el objeto de tomar vivores y repararse, y les sera permitido vender ó cambiar sus provisiones ó mercaderias, inclusivo el aceite, hasta la cantidad de doscientos pesos al valorem por cada buque, sin que esten obligados á pagar los derechos de tonelada ó de puerto, ni derecho alguno ó impuesto por los articulos vendidos ó cambiados de esta manera. Se les permitirá adémas, con la misma esención de derechos de toneladas y puerto, vender ó cambiar sus provisions ó mercaderias, incluso el aceite, hasta la suma adicional de mil pesos al valorem por cada buque, pagando por la parte adicional de d'ehos articulos, los mismos derechos, que ae satisfacen por igualos provisiones ó mercaderias y aceite, satisfacen por iguales provisiones ó mercaderias cuando ss importan en buques y por ciudadanos cion mas favorecida." Han convenido y declarado: ARTICULO I.

Que el premiso concedido a los buques balleneros de los Estados Unidos para que puedan cambiar ó vender sus provisiones ó mercaderias hasta la cantidad de doscientos provisiones o mer pesos od valarem, provisiones o mercaderna hasta la cantidad de doscient pesos o'd sulorea, sin que esten obligados à pagar derech de tonelada y de puerto, ni otro impuesto alguno, no del extenderse sin limitacion à toda clase de mercaderia sino solamente à aquellas de que es costumbre a provve los buques balleneros para sus largas navigaciones.

Que en esta escension de derechos estan comprer ademas de los productos de la pesca los articulos si

Tocuyos blancos. Imperiales. Driles azules. Tocuyos arargados Ropa de marinero do todas clases Galleta. Harina.

Manteca. Mantequille Carne salada.

ARTICULO III.

Que se permite ademas à los buques balleneros de los Estados Unidos desembarcar sin derecho alguno las pro-visiones y mercaderias especificadas en el articulo anterio hasta la cantidad de quinientos pesos ed valorem, de con-formidad con el articulo 81 del Reglamento General de Comercio, pero que por toda ca

ARTICULO IV.

st audetor

The papers inform us only of preparations made against a Carlist rising; but there are reasons to believe that a rising of the liberals or republicans would be equally put down by force of arms. Things in Spain look very much like a preparation for a coup d'état; though some of the Queen's ministers may not be parties to the secret.

The difficulties between Naples and the western powers of Europe are not yet settled, and it is not likely that they will be very soon. That fruit is not ripe yet; but, in the mean time, the French garrison at Civita Vecchia will be reinforced. Le vis pacem para bellum. No one can say that France, in this matter, has exhibited a degree of moderation and forbearance deserving a better cause.

The Moniteur contradicts officially the rumor that any change in the c.m.-ercial policy of Algeria is to be introduced by the political reforms in its government; not that the Emperor of the French is not himself in fav.r of a m re liberal commercial policy, such as is alluded to in Prince Napoleon's letter, but that the protectionist party in France is still too powerful, and too little disposed to yield its prejudices and traditional policy. But, without free trade and a measure of self-government, no colonial enterprise can succeed in a commercial point of view, and it will be a long time yet before France will draw any advantages from Algeria which can compensate her for the many noble and generous sacrifices she supported by America, and the filterary and all the Marcherical Basic and the same of the

Office Superintendent of the Public Printing,

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Proposals will be addressed to "disc. W. Rowaan, Superintendent of the Public Printing, Capitol of the United States," and endorsed Proposals for supplying paper."

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June 27-1y

TO DIPLOMATS AND TOURISTS .- The adver-User, a middle aged man, who is conversant with and speaks the English, French, Spanish, and Italian languages, is well educated, active, and of good morals, its acquainted with martime affairs, has been a merchant and shipowner for neveral years, whelee particularly to call the attention of American diplomais and touri ts, bound to the European or South American continent, who may toed an interpreter, conrier, and comid-mind travelling clork. He can furnish the most unexceptionable references for qualitation, from many distinguished persons of the highest standing in Washington and Alabama. Address A. G., Box No. 18, Mobile, Ala., or care of the Hou. B. Fitzpatrick, U. S. S.

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ARTICLE IV.

Frames is a convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun[L. s.] dred and lifty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.